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(54) **ELECTROMAGNETICALLY INDUCED TRANSPARENCY WEAPONS METHODS**

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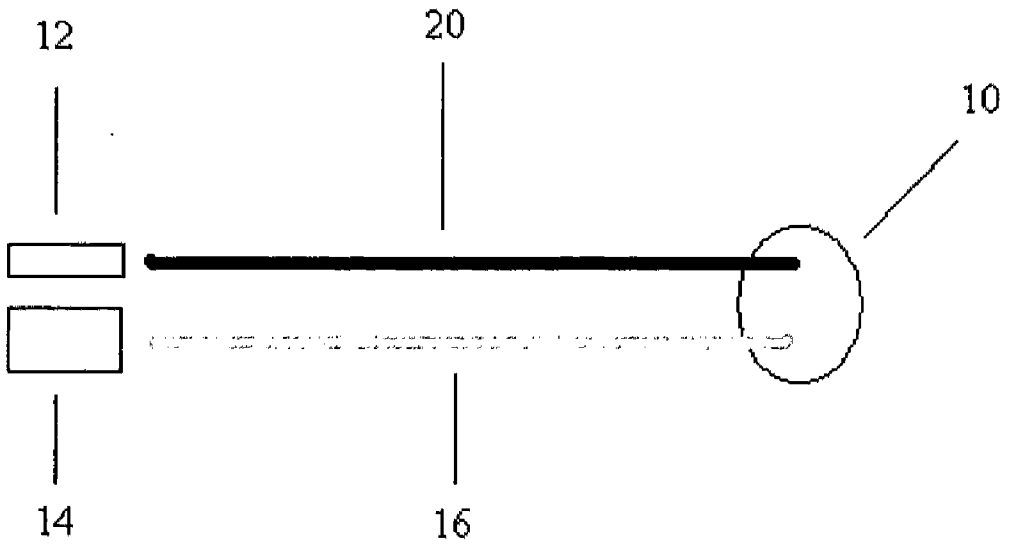
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **342/350**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Electromagnetic weapons methods are introduced with the ability to improve, in a multitude of ways, the task of terminating a target.



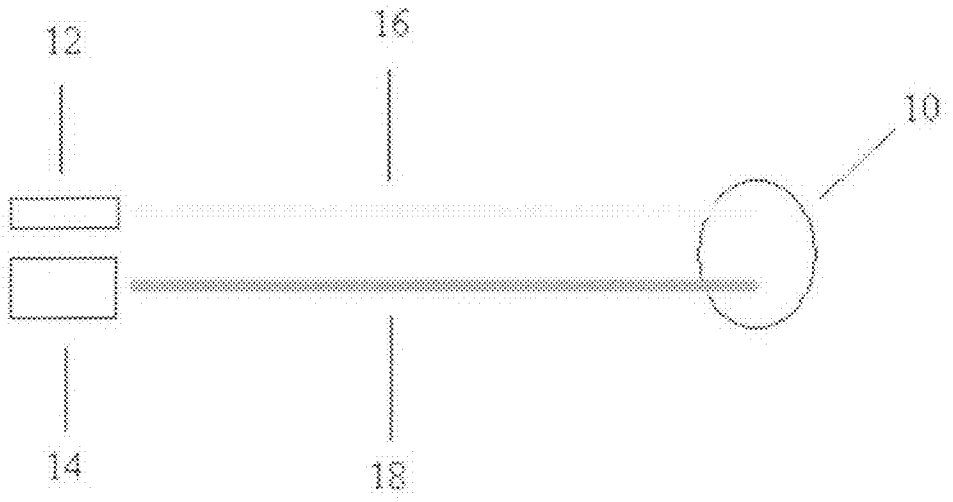


FIG.1

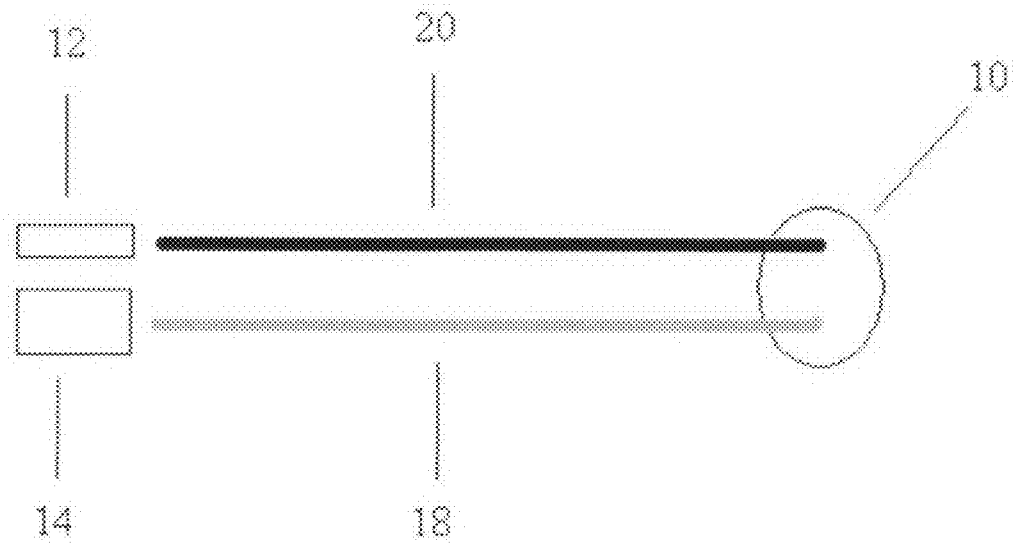


FIG.2

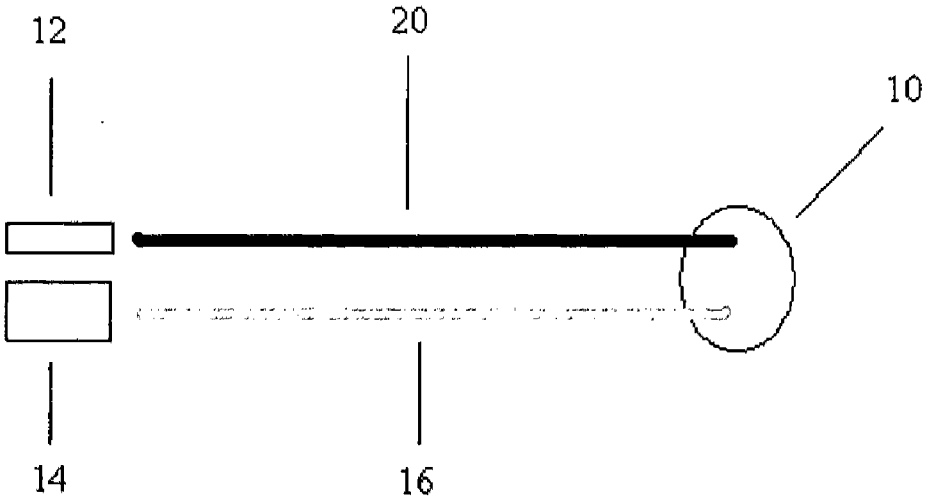


FIG.3

ELECTROMAGNETICALLY INDUCED TRANSPARENCY WEAPONS METHODS

BACKGROUND

Prior Art

[0001] Nonpatent Literature Document:
[0002] Harris, S. E., Physics Today pg. 36 to pg. 42, "Electromagnetically Induced Transparency" (July 1997)

SUMMARY

[0003] In the field of warfare, it is usually pretty obvious, when someone dies, they have been intentionally killed. Also, an examination of the body can reveal how and even by whom they were killed. The present invention has the advantage of killing a target without leaving any trace of the cause of death. In most cases, the cause of death will be determined to be a heart attack or some other common cause of death. The current invention leaves no trace of the intent of killing the target, who did it, or how. It is the sniper assassin's perfect weapon. It may prove to have longer range than even the most powerful sniper rifles. Physics and technology involved is familiar to one skilled in the art.

DRAWINGS

Figures

[0004] FIG. **1** shows the setup and operation of killing a target using ladder electromagnetically induced transparency.
[0005] FIG. **2** shows the setup and operation of killing a target using lambda electromagnetically induced transparency.
[0006] FIG. **3** shows the setup and operation of killing a target using vee electromagnetically induced transparency.

REFERENCE NUMERALS

[0007] **10** target's brain tissue
[0008] **12** electromagnetic probe beam emitter
[0009] **14** electromagnetic coupling beam emitter
[0010] **16** electromagnetic radiation tuned near resonance between the target's brain tissue's ground state and the target's brain tissue's semi-excited state
[0011] **18** electromagnetic radiation tuned near resonance between the target's brain tissue's semi-excited state and the target's brain tissue's excited state
[0012] **20** electromagnetic radiation tuned near resonance between a target's brain tissue's ground state and the target's brain tissue's excited state

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

First Embodiment

[0013] FIG. **1**
[0014] There is an electromagnetic probe beam emitter (**12**). There is an electromagnetic coupling beam emitter (**14**). There is the target's brain tissue (**10**).

Operation of First Embodiment

[0015] FIG. **1**
[0016] The electromagnetic probe beam emitter (**12**) immerses the target's brain tissue (**10**) in electromagnetic radiation tuned near resonance between the target's brain tissue's ground state and the target's brain tissue's semi-excited state (**16**). The electromagnetic coupling beam emitter (**14**) immerses the target's brain tissue in electromagnetic radiation tuned near resonance between the target's brain tissue's semi-excited state and the target's brain tissue's excited state (**18**). The target's brain tissue ceases to function.

Second Embodiment

[0017] FIG. **2**
[0018] There is an electromagnetic probe beam emitter (**12**). There is an electromagnetic coupling beam emitter (**14**). There is the target's brain tissue (**10**).

Operation of Second Embodiment

[0019] FIG. **2**
[0020] The electromagnetic probe beam emitter (**12**) immerses the target's brain tissue (**10**) in electromagnetic radiation tuned near resonance between a target's brain tissue's ground state and the target's brain tissue's excited state (**20**). The electromagnetic coupling beam emitter (**14**) immerses the target's brain tissue in electromagnetic radiation tuned near resonance between the target's brain tissue's semi-excited state and the target's brain tissue's excited state (**18**). The target's brain tissue ceases to function.

Third Embodiment

[0021] FIG. **3**
[0022] There is an electromagnetic probe beam emitter (**12**). There is an electromagnetic coupling beam emitter (**14**). There is the target's brain tissue (**10**).

Operation of Third Embodiment

[0023] FIG. **3**
[0024] The electromagnetic probe beam emitter (**12**) immerses the target's brain tissue (**10**) in electromagnetic radiation tuned near resonance between the target's brain tissue's ground state and target's brain tissue's excited state (**20**). The electromagnetic coupling beam emitter (**14**) immerses the target's brain tissue in electromagnetic radiation tuned near resonance between the target's brain tissue's ground state and the target's brain tissue's semi-excited state (**16**). The target's brain tissue ceases to function.

Conclusion, Ramifications, and Scope

[0025] Three different ways of covertly terminating a target without any of the normal problematic ramifications of termination have been presented. This is a revolution in warfare, especially for a covert sniper. Compared with other electromagnetic and conventional weapons, the present invention does not damage or leave any trace in the body of the target. This is because the electromagnetic energy used by the present invention is non-ionizing radiation and uses wavelengths much larger than the body of any target. The information in these documents is not meant to, in any way, limit the scope of the Claims.

I claim:

1. A method, for effectively turning off brain tissue of a target using ladder electromagnetically induced transparency, comprising:

a. applying to a target's brain tissue an electromagnetic probe beam at predetermined phase, and predetermined frequency, and predetermined amplitude, and predeter-

mined pulsation, tuned near resonance between said target's brain tissue's ground state and said target's brain tissue's semi-excited state,

b. applying to said target's brain tissue an electromagnetic coupling beam at predetermined phase, and predetermined frequency, and predetermined amplitude, and predetermined pulsation, tuned near resonance between said target's brain tissue's said semi-excited state and said target's brain tissue's excited state,

whereby a window of transparency is created between said target's brain tissue's said ground state and said target's brain tissue's said excited state, which inhibits said target's brain tissue from reaching said excited state from said ground state, thus turning off said target's brain tissue and killing said target. A method, for effectively turning off brain tissue of a target using lambda electromagnetically induced transparency, comprising:

a. applying to a target's brain tissue an electromagnetic probe beam at predetermined phase, and predetermined frequency, and predetermined amplitude, and predetermined pulsation, tuned near resonance between said target's brain tissue's ground state and said target's brain tissue's excited state,

b. applying to said target's brain tissue an electromagnetic coupling beam at predetermined phase, and predetermined frequency, and predetermined amplitude, and predetermined pulsation, tuned near resonance between said target's brain tissue's semi-excited state and said target's brain tissue's said excited state,

whereby a window of transparency is created between said target's brain tissue's said ground state and said target's brain tissue's said semi-excited state, which inhibits said target's brain tissue from reaching said semi-excited state from said ground state, thus turning off said target's brain tissue and killing said target. A method, for effectively turning off brain tissue of a target using vee electromagnetically induced transparency, comprising:

a. applying to a target's brain tissue an electromagnetic probe beam at predetermined phase, and predetermined frequency, and predetermined amplitude, and predetermined pulsation, tuned near resonance between said target's brain tissue's ground state and said target's brain tissue's excited state,

b. applying to said target's brain tissue an electromagnetic coupling beam at predetermined phase, and predetermined frequency, and predetermined amplitude, and predetermined pulsation, tuned near resonance between said target's brain tissue's said ground state and said target's brain tissue's semi-excited state,

whereby a window of transparency is created between said target's brain tissue's said semi-excited state and said target's brain tissue's said excited state, which inhibits said target's brain tissue from reaching said target's brain tissue's said excited state from said semi-excited state, thus turning off said target's brain tissue and killing said target.

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